

TELEGRAM

(Secret Cipher Process)

Tokyo, January 29, 1942 - 7:00 A.M.

Received, " 29, 1942 - 10:15 P.M.

No. 245 of January 27.

Secret!

Debates in the Diet last week brought out several basic declarations by leading Japanese statesmen, especially by the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister, about Japanese political and war aims, the texts of which are known there. The declarations are especially noteworthy because of their programmatic character and the time at which they were made, namely, shortly before the attack upon the fortress of Singapore, after the successful beginning of the attack on Burma in the direction of Rangoon, the start of the operations against the Netherland Indies, the progressive occupation of the Philippines and the first actions against the outer defenses of Australia, the Bismarck Archipelago, New Guinea and Torres Strait. According to confidential information, Prime Minister General Tojo himself desired the programmatic determination of Japanese politics and put it through against opposition. This emphasis, resulting from his own initiative, shows Tojo as a leading statesman, politically, who is advancing beyond the stature of an exponent of the army. His aim was obviously to lay down Japanese war policy along a line which is removed both from the limited wishes of the circles which formerly hoped for an understanding with the Anglo-Saxons and on the other hand from the very extensive tendency toward expansion on the part of certain radical groups.

From the explanations of Tojo and Togo can be seen, firstly, the outline of the future building of Greater Asia under Japanese leadership and, secondly, the program of the government for future policies and conduct of the war.

I.) The Building of East Asia.

1.) The inner core of the new organization is formed by Japan, Manchukuo and Nanking-China, to which are added Thailand and Indo-China, which are voluntarily cooperating with Japan. Around this core the other regions of the new empire Grossraum are to crystallize under various sovereignties. The active support of allied Thailand was especially cordially mentioned by the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister, its requests for revision not mentioned, however.

TELEGRAM

(Secret Cipher Process)

Tokyo, January 29, 1942 - 7:00 A.M.

Received, " 29, 1942 - 10:15 P.M.

No. 245 of January 27.

Secret!

Debates in the Diet last week brought out several basic declarations by leading Japanese statesmen, especially by the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister, about Japanese political and war aims, the texts of which are known there. The declarations are especially noteworthy because of their programmatic character and the time at which they were made, namely, shortly before the attack upon the fortress of Singapore, after the successful beginning of the attack on Burma in the direction of Rangoon, the start of the operations against the Netherland Indies, the progressive occupation of the Philippines and the first actions against the outer defenses of Australia, the Bismarck Archipelago, New Guinea and Torres Strait. According to confidential information, Prime Minister General Tojo himself desired the programmatic determination of Japanese politics and put it through against opposition. This emphasis, resulting from his own initiative, shows Tojo as a leading statesman, politically, who is advancing beyond the stature of an exponent of the army. His aim was obviously to lay down Japanese war policy along a line which is removed both from the limited wishes of the circles which formerly hoped for an understanding with the Anglo-Saxons and on the other hand from the very extensive tendency toward expansion on the part of certain radical groups.

From the explanations of Tojo and Togo can be seen, firstly, the outline of the future building of Greater Asia under Japanese leadership and, secondly, the program of the government for future policies and conduct of the war.

I.) The Building of East Asia.

1.) The inner core of the new organization is formed by Japan, Manchukuo and Nanking-China, to which are added Thailand and Indo-China, which are voluntarily cooperating with Japan. Around this core the other regions of the new empire Grossraum are to crystallize under various sovereignties. The active support of allied Thailand was especially cordially mentioned by the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister, its requests for revision not mentioned, however.

2.) The remaining countries of Greater East Asia are divided into three categories.

a.) Previous bastions of British imperialism which served to oppress and dominate East Asia, namely, Hongkong and the Malayan Peninsula.

This region will have to be changed into a bastion for the defense of Greater East Asia and therefore placed under the direct control of Japan. This principle was given practical application in the appointment, reported elsewhere, of General Isogai as Governor General of Hongkong.

b.) Regions to which independence is to be granted, if they cooperate loyally with Japan: the Philippines and Burma. As the Military Attache hears confidentially from the army, their independence is to be patterned after that of Manchukuo.

c.) Regions which are to be militarily overcome if they continue opposition to Japan: the Dutch East Indies, Australia and Chungking-China.

Declarations of Tojo and Togo showed that the original hope for the yielding of the Dutch East Indies without resistance no longer exists, and military action is considered as indispensable. Both speeches contained an insistent appeal, addressed to Chungking, to turn away from the Anglo-Saxons and come to an understanding with Japan, which was also especially emphasized by the declaration, already reported, of the Prime Minister before the Budget Commission on January 23.

3.) General principles for the future Organization of Greater East Asia.

In this respect the speeches of Tojo and Togo as well as the declarations of Tojo and the President of the Planning Bureau, General Suzuki, before the Budget Commission on January 23, contain some interesting statements. The program is decidedly moderate. New regions were not to be exploited after the destruction of Anglo-Saxon rule. Instead of that, economic cooperation, no racial strife. Freedom of religion, no economic exclusivism, but direction and regulation of production, in certain cases also limitation of certain branches of production (sugar and rubber were mentioned in confidential conversation) according to the needs of the co-prosperity sphere directed by Japan. The aim of the present measures is the securing of the raw materials necessary for waging war and the foundation later of the autarchic co-prosperity sphere. The present program:

a.) Securing important sources of raw materials.

b.) Stopping the flow of raw materials from the South Sea regions to the enemy powers.

c.) Assuring the self-sufficiency of the army in the theaters of operations.

d.) Cooperation with Japan of the existing enterprises in the occupied regions.

II. Further Policies and Conduct of the War.

The Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister strongly emphasized the inseparability of the Tripartite Pact Powers and the close inner cooperation of Japan with Germany, Italy and its other European Friends.

Attack toward the south appeared as the military aim: Dutch East Indies and Australia. According to confidential military information, Port Darwin is to be taken first of all in Australia. For the present the Japanese war leaders can be contented with the possession of this base in Australia. This emphasis in the direction of the south explains the failure to mention India, toward which great restraint can be observed here. The government and the army hold the viewpoint that Japan cannot attack Australia and India at the same time but, rather, must halt after the fall of Singapore and Burma, since the push toward the south is more important and more useful. According to a confidential remark of the Director of the European Division of the Foreign Ministry, the Indian Congress is inimical to Japan. Indian Nationalism, even in the case of a successful revolution, would not be capable of building up an independent, orderly state. The control of such an immense region, containing 400 million inhabitants, would be scarcely possible for Japan along with its other numerous difficult tasks. Under these circumstances there would be danger that India would become a victim of Bolshevism.

Toward Soviet Russia the Foreign Minister emphasized that relations are unchanged and are still determined by the neutrality pact. In the Budget Commission, Togo reported that the yearly renewal of the Japanese-Russian fishing agreement is imminent.

According to very confidential information, however, military preparations against Russia are underway in Manchuria. Influential circles here are of the opinion that after the conquest of Port Darwin Japan must turn against Russia and seize Vladivostok, the coastal province and North Sakhalin in order definitively to make itself also secure in the north.

I have reported separately about the Japanese attitude toward South America and the Rio Conference.

OTT

Certificate:-

I, Ulrich Straus, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the German and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 11A(7).

/S/ Ulrich A. Straus

Ex 806

11A(7)-1

電報 (秘密暗號法)

東京、一九四二年 (昭和十七年) 一月廿九日 七 時

着、一九四二年 (昭和十七年) 一月廿九日 午後十時十五分

一月廿七日附第二百四十五號

密 一 .

先通ノ帝國議會ニ於ケル討論ニ於テ、日本ノ指導
的政治家、特ニ首相及外相ニ依リ日本ノ政治及戰
争ノ目標ニ關シ強固ノ進取的聲明ガ行ヘレ、ソノ
原文ガ當地デ周知サレテキル。コノ聲明ハソノ企
劃的性質ト、ソノ聲明ガ出サレタ時期ガ恰モ「シ
ンガポール」要塞攻撃ノ直前デアリ、「ラングー
ン」ヘ向フ「ビルマ」攻撃ノ諸般ノ成功、南印ニ
對スル行動ノ開始、比島ノ前進的攻略、臺灣外廓
防禦線即チ「ビスマーク」群島、「ニューギニア」
及「トーレス」海峡ヘノ最初ノ攻撃等ノ後ニ當ツ
テキタノデ特ニ注目ス可キデアル。秘密情報ニ依
レバ、東條首相自身日本政策ノ計畫的決定ヲ望ミ、
反該ヲ抑制ツテソレヲ斷行シタ。東條首相自身ノ
發意カラ行ハレタ此ノ卓越ガ軍部代表以上ニ進出
セントスル指導的政治家ナルコトヲ表明シテキル。
彼ノ目的ハ日本ノ戦争政策ヲ管テ「アングロサク
ソン」トノ了解ヲ望ンダ一派ノ狭イ希望ヤ他ノ一

FILE COPY
RETURN TO ROOM 361

11A(7)-2

面或ル急進派ノ非情ニ極點ヲ擴張傾向カラ共ニ此
レタ線ニ日本ノ政策ヲ確定セントスルコトハ既カ
デアツタ、東條ヤ東郷ノ説明カラ、第一、日本ノ
指導下ニ於ケル將來ノ大東亞建設ノ輪廓、第二ニ
將來ノ政策及戰爭遂行ニ試スル政府ノ計畫が見ラ
レル。

一 東亞ノ建設

(一) 新組織ノ中核ハ日本、滿洲國、南京支那ニ依
リ作ラレ、ソレニ日本ト自發的ニ協力シテキル
泰及印度支那ガ加ヘラレル。此ノ中核ノ周邊ニ
大地域ノ他ノ地域ガ色々ノ主權ノ下ニ結集スル
ノデアル。同盟國泰山ノ積極的支持ガ首相及ビ
外相ニ依リ特ニ心カラ考ヘラレタ。但シ泰ノ領
土改訂要求ニハ言及サレナカツタ。

(二) 大東亞ノ他ノ山々ハ三純國ニ分ケラレル。

(A) 東亞ノ壓制及ビ支配ニ役立ツタ英帝國主權
ノ會テノ壘山即チ香港及「マレー」半島。
此ノ地域ハ大東亞防衛ノ壘山ニ變リ從ツテ
日本ノ直接統治下ニオカレネバナラス。此
原則ハ別報ノ如ク、貝島軍ノ香港總督任命
ニ於テ實現サレタ。

(B) 若シ日本ニ忠實ニ協力スルナラバ、獨立ヲ
許容サレル地域、比島及「ビルマ」。大使

PURL: <http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/50d953/>

11A (7) - 4

テ編入ノ生産部門ノ間長久砂橋、ゴムヲ秘密會
談ノ中ニ通ベラレタ。現在ノ處置ノ目標ハ機
争遂行トソノ後ノ自治自足共榮國建設ニ必要ナ
原料ノ確保デアル。

現在ノ計畫

(A) (B) (C) (D)

重要ナ原料資源ノ獲得

原料ノ南洋地域ヨリ以テノ流出防止

作戦地域ニ於ケル軍ノ自治確保

占領地域ニ於ケル現存企業ノ日本トノ協

力

ニ將來ノ政策ト戦争遂行

首相及ビ外相ハ三國條約ノ不可分性及ビ日本ノ獨
逸帝太利益及ビ日本ノ以テ他ノ盟邦トノ緊密ナ
ル協力ヲ切ニ強調シタ。

南方即チ蘭印及ビ婆羅洲ヘノ政策ガ軍事的目的ト定
マツタ。秘密ノ東南部ニ依レバ「ポートダーウイ
ン」ガ婆羅洲ニ於テ先ヅ政略サレル管デアル。日本
ノ戦争指導者ハ先ヅ此ノ明瞭圖ヲ取ルコトヲ満足
出来ル。南方方面ヘノ重點偏向ガ印度ニ言及シテ
カツタ理由デアル。ソノ印度ニ關シテハ大キナ意
慮ガ認メラレテ居ル。

政府ト軍部ハ日本ハ婆羅洲ト印度ヲ同時ニ攻撃スル
コトが出来ナイノミナラズ寧ロ南方ヘノ進軍ガ一

11A(7)-5

層重疊且合目的デアルカラ「シンガポール」及「
ビルマ」ノ政略後ハ停止セネバナラストノ見解ヲ
持ツテキル。

外務省歐洲局長ノ總辭談ニ依レバ印度議會ハ日本
ニ敵意ヲ抱イテ居ル。印度ノ國家主義ハ革命ガ威
勢シタリデモ、獨立シタ秩序アル國家ヲ作り上ゲ
ルコトハ出来ナイダラウ。人口四億ヲ有スル此ノ
様ナ廣大ナ地域ヲ統治スルコトハ他ノ多クノ難關
題ト共ニ日本ニハ殆ト不可能ニ近イ。カウ云フ狀
勢ノ下デハ、印度ガ過激主義ノ停食ニナル危險ガ
アル。「ソヴィエツトロシヤ」ニ對スル關係ニハ、
變リ無ク依然中立條約ニ依ツテ規定サレテキルト
外務大臣ノ演説ハ強調シタ、親善委員會ニ於テ、
東郷ハ日露漁業協定ノ年次改訂ガ通ツテキルト報
告シタ。

然シ乍ラ極ク内々ノ情報ニ依レバ滿洲ニ於ケル「
ロシヤ」ニ對スル軍ノ準備ガ進メラレテキル。當
地ノ有力筋ハ「ボートダーウキン」ノ政略後日本
ハ「ロシヤ」ニ向ヒ北方デモ絶對安全トナル爲ニ
「ウラヂザオストツク」沿海洲及北緯太ヲ押ヘネ
バナラストノ意見ヲ持ツテキル。

南米及ビ「リオ」會談ニ對スル日本ノ態度ニ關シ
テハ私ハ別ニ報告シタ。

オ ツ ト